NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed

Rejected communications will not be re

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 18th street

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth at.-A GEN-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPET DUMPTT, BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- ANGEL OF MI BOOTH'S THEATRE. Twenty-third st., between 6th an

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.-THE LADY OF MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE BURLESQUE EX-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MEDAL OF DEATH-FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. WOOD'S NUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—Cousin Schner-WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-LUCKETIA

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC SKETCHES

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway .- ETHI

BRYANTS OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowers.-COMI NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIA? HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ROOLEY'S

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Monday, February 22, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers. HERALD carriers and news dealers are in formed that they can now procure the requisite number of copies direct from this office without

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the counting-room of the HERALD establish

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers from the HERALD office, are requested to re turn the same, with proof that they were obtained from here direct, and have their money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribe for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated February 21. A dreadful disaster occurred on board the Aus trian frigate Radetsky on Saturday last while on a cruise in the Adriatic. An explosion took place in the powder magazine, completely blowing up the

The Spanish iron-clad Victoria is under orders to sail for the ever faithful isle. The Colonial Minister, office of commercial broker in Cuba and Porto Rico A Freuch frigate has been ordered to Cuba to look after French interests in that disturbed locality.

tater despatches state that General Negrete, at the head of the formidable revolutionary force with which be had taken Puebla, was marching upon the capital and was within thirty leagues of it. He had mes and fought the government forces, but reports condict as to the result.

One thousand more chasseurs had arrived at Havana. The Banco is authorized to issue \$5,000,000 paper money, which General Dulce is to declare a gal tender in payment of all debts. The old am nesty having expired. Duice has issued a new one pardoning all insurgents except the chiefs and criminals. Dunlap, the American, who was detained for want of a passport a day or two ago, has now been possibed to leave the Island.

Paraguny.

Our Rio Janeiro letter, dated January 26, was for warded by the steamer Mississippi, which arrived at this port yesterday, bringing Bliss and Masterman, the recent prisoners of Lopez, with orders to repor at Washington. Mr. Bliss states that they were ar extract attention from himself, he having been de-dected robbing the national treasury. Bliss and Masterman were examined before a military tribifinally released they were compelled to attest to the truth of the statements extorted from them in the presence of United States naval officers. Lopez is at present believed to be intrenched in a mountain pass in the vicinity of Cerro Leon. Minister Mc Mahon is with him. Much iil feeling exists agains The Brazilians along the La Plata, and at Mo a small party of them had been mobbed, two being killed.

Our St. Thomas letter is dated February 13. Hopes of annexation are still entertained by the people. The steamer Telegrafo, formerly the Red Gauntlet, which and is now under the guns of Fort Christian. rumor was prevalent that she had been released The Health of St. Thomas was good. Reports from Hayti stated that the robels had

gained considerable su

Japan.

Our Hiogo letter is dated December 22. The Mi-kado resalus ex-Lieutenant Grinnell, an American. as Chief of the Navai Bureau, and has appointed General Paul Frank, formerly of the United States Army, General-in-Chief of the Japanese military forces, at a salary of \$12,000 a year. The English ch representatives protested against these cents, but were met by the reply that the ese was an independent nation and did not nize their right to question or dictate its policy.

Notwithstanding the report that the war has terminated rumors of occasional encounters are still received. It is said that the Tycoon's fleet had seized upon Hakoda

Our special Abyssinian correspondent, whose de-patches to the New York Herald from the front of Lord Napier's army during the late fierce campaign at Magdala so startled the slow British press from at singular so started the slow british press from its lethargy and furnished the earliest information of Napier's success to the English War simister himself, has recently revisited Abyssinia, and gives us this morning an interesting account of affairs there at

Our Panama letter is dated February 13. There had been no recent arrivals from Australia nor from Central or South America, and not even a revolution on the Isthmus to form the basis of a letter. Mat ters in Bogota were also quiet. The collection of the onerous commercial taxes at Aspinwall was insuccessful and the authorities had commenced etzing and selling the goods of the merchants here. A statement of the case will probably be sent to Bogota.

General Grant, it is said, becomes more communi-cative as the time for his inauguration approaches. He recently told an old Connecticut friend that he would put no military or naval officers in his Cabinet, but should invite civilians to fill them all. A man of of Secretary of State, and from the description of the kind of man General Grant desires for the position the Connecticut gentleman says there are not more than three men in the country who will come up to the mark.

serious debate over the Alabama claims treaty when it comes before them, notwithstanding the reported adverse decision of the committee. The treaty, therefore, will not probably be brought up this ses

rchase of certain lands from the Cherokee nation which, according to the preamble, is an independent nation like France or England, although the Chero United States, inhabiting a portion of our own pub United States, innabiting a portion of our own public domain and being supported even in their local governments by the taxpayers of the United States. The present treaty proposes to pay them the sum of \$3,500,000 for 13,768,000 acres of land, situated just north of Texas, with certain reservations as to th and that render them utterly worthless,

The National theatre at Washington was used fo religious purposes last night, and an English preacher named Sharman presided. In the course of his remarks he alluded to President Johnson as the man who had his trunks packed for Tenn and a portion of the audience hissed. He then in dulged in a strong denunciation of the President abuse of the pardoning power in Dempsey's case, whereupon half of the audience rose to their feet and hissed him and then departed.

A desperate tragedy occurred Friday night near Raleigh Springs, Tenn. A party of white men (unknown) assaulted three others in the house of Colone Morris Dickens, and after killing one at the door, pu out the lights and commenced an indiscriminate at-tack in the dark. Colonel Dickens escaped by crawling to the door, and obtained help from his neighbors, who returned with him to his house to find his two companions and a negro woman dead and the house rifled of everything valuable.

A Chicago Woman's Rights organ states that the woman's movement means, among other things, her lovereignty in the parental realm, and her sixt right to woo instead of waiting to be wooed. The reassembling of the Virginia State Convention

has been postponed until Congress shall have taken ction upon the Virginia bill. Senator Saulsbury fell from his carriage in Wash

gton yesterday and broke his leg. A large mass meeting of republicans was held in tlanta, Ga., on Saturday night, when resolutions

were adopted deciaring Georgia fully reco Prominent Arrivals in the City. General A. A. Denison, General W. E. W. Ross General R. N. Bowerman, Colonel R. M. Smythe and Colonel J. Rigby, of Baltimore; General S. W. Zulick, of Philadelphia; General L. L. Ross, of Illinois

Nahum Capon, of Boston; J. W. Whitlach, of Montana; John H. Kemper, of Albany, and Colonel J. J. Mullins, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Gladinn of San Francisco; F. H. Winston, of Chicago; R. C. Debois, of the United States Army, and B. E. Smith,

of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Governor McCormick, of Arizona; H. s. Brown of San Francisco; General James B. Coyt and E. I Trumbull, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House. General Averill, United States Consul General a Montreal; General M. Spaulding, of Washington; General Murphy, of Springfield, Pa.; A. J. Duncan, of Tennessee; Dr. W. Grosvenor, of Rhode Island; John Rice, of Philadelphia; Thomas H. Cantield, of Vermont; F. Strack, of Rio Janeiro; J. M. Mott, of China; P. Flateau and Alfred Child, of Yokohama,

Another Shuking Up of Mexico Grant's Policy.

The volcanic republic of Mexico, always moking and rumbling, with frequent discharges of gas and scoriæ, seems to be once more in a state of active eruption. By way of Havana-itself in the midst of a revolutionary ordeal-we have the intelligence from Vera Cruz that on the 3d instant General Negrete (revolutionist) had captured the important city of Puebla, and had issued the usual proclamations accompanying such events, but that on the 6th, with the approach of the government troops, he left, bag and baggage, taking the road towards Matamoros; that the revolution ists of San Martin, on the 6th, had levied a forced loan of two hundred thousand dollars on the merchants of the town; that the revolutiotary General Zeputa, at Sisal, had flown on being attacked by General Vargas; that a revolution was expected at Guadalajara, the Governor having resigned and the courts having declared their inability to administer justice; that a revolution had broken out in Flascala and another in Nueva Leon, where Quiroga, with twelve hundred armed men, had pronounced in favor of General Santa Anna; that a force of troops on a railroad near the city had pronounced, and that a pronunciamiento had been issued in Tamaulipas, where the revolution is increasing.

This is worse than Cuba; and yet, although the receipt of all this stirring news made at first a lively sensation in the Mexican capital. the excitement, we are told, had been allayed. They are used to such things in Mexico, and the oft-badgered and plundered inhabitants of city, town and hacienda do not give themselves much trouble except in the immediate presence of a raid. We hear very little of Juarez; but it would appear that he has a very considerable army in the field scattered about in squads from Yucatan up to the Rio Grande and thence across to the Pacific Ocean, that they find abundance of employment and that it is no uncommon thing for a squad here or there to pronounce in favor of some insurgent leader whom they were sent to put down. From Maximilian to Juarez the transition of Mexico has been only the change from a foreign despotism to domestic anarchy-"only this, and nothing more." Napoleon was right in his opinion that the Mexican people, such as they are, are incapable of self-government, but wrong in his "grand idea" that they needed the protecting

shield and buckler of France. The inquiry, then, still comes back upon us, what is to be done with Mexico? Among the

family of nations she has become a trouble some subject, fit only for the House of Correction or a humane and competent material guardian. Are the immense resources of that fine country, mineral, agricultural and manufacturing, to continue as much solid capital lying waste because, forsooth, all this is none of our business? Mexico we have a spectacle of chronic anarchy and its demoralizations without parallel—the spectacle of a new country, with genial climate and mines and lands yielding the products of every zone, remaining nearly stationary for fifty years on a sparse population (some seven or eight millions), not equal to one-tenth of the country's capabilities. Such a spectacle is a scandal to the civilized world, and especially to the United States, after assuming against European protec torates the guardianship over the country under the Monroe doctrine.

But what is to be done? What can we do with Mexico under the doctrine of non-interrention? We can do more than we could do with the Chevenne and Comanche Indians under the same fallacy. But we must do some hing. Had the policy been adopted which was suggested by General Sheridan and very broadly hinted at by General Grant shortly after the collapse of the late Southern confed eracy the Mexican problem would to-day have been reduced to a mere question of territorial governments for the several States of the aborbed republic. But Andy Johnson and his timorous and temporizing Secretary of State, when they should have been settling the Mexican problem, were dabbling in the Esquimaux, the icebergs and white bears of Alaska and in the combustible island of St. Thomas. General Scott, too, in his day, lost a fine opportunity in refusing the offer of the whole of Mexico as a free gift, with a million of dollars for his salary as Captain General; but he had the plausible excuse that under our constitution of that time the Mexican people could not be fused with ours on the Mexican basis of equal rights

o niggers. Now the coast is clear and the occasion is evidently ripening for the trial of General Grant's policy. If General Rosecrans is doing nothing it is, no doubt, because his instructions rom the State Department amount to nothing. But suppose under General Grant the Mexican difficulty is solved by annexation, can we stop there? By no means. We cannot safely pernit any of the isthmus transit routes from ocean to ocean, between Tehuantepec and Darien, to fall into the hands of England or France. They are all necessary to us to secure the command not only of the Pacific Ocean and the trade of Eastern Asia, but of the Gulf of Mexico. Nor is this a mere boastful and noisy blowing of the American trumpet. These things are among the coming events foreshadowed in the rapidly expanding power and public opinion of the United States. We look to General Grant, therefore, for the compre hensive American policy suggested, and we are satisfied that, in properly carrying out this programme, instead of incurring any additions to our national debt we shall gain the resources for its easy and early extinction. Such are our reflections upon this Mexican news and our conclusions concerning the pacification of Mexico under General Grant's ad-

POPULAR MEETINGS IN FRANCE.—The denial of "the right of meeting" claimed by a few obscure Baptists in the Departement de l'Aisne and by the promoters of political banquets as manifestations in favor of parliamentary reform was among the proximate causes of the French revolution of 1848. Napoleon III. and M. Forcade, his Minister of the Interior, must have forgotten how fatal this denial of "the right of meeting" proved to Louis Philippe and M. Guizot. M. Forcade recently issued, of course with the sanction of the Emperor, an order for guarding against what, indeed, right of the people to peaceably assemble;" and this order was put in force on Saturday last. A public meeting which was contemplated at Mont Parnasse, an arrondissement of Paris, was dispersed by the authorities. Moreover, all public gatherings on Wednesday next have been positively prohibited. It will be readily understood why the ex-President of the French republic is averse to the public celebration of Wednesday as the anniversary of the second inauguration of republican government in France. But repeated and rigidly enforced orders to prevent popular meetings in that country will serve only to heap up wrath against a day of wrath.

MAKE ROOM FOR POMPEY .- Mayor Bowen, Washington, in reply to an inquiry from several inquisitive citizens of African says that he will make no objection to the adssion of respectable "gemmen of color" to the citizens' inauguration ball, though he does not know what the committee may say on the subject.

SUB-DIVISION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS. The closing scenes of the Texas Convention were a fitting climax to the proceedings of that scandalous body. After a session of eight months, during which all kinds of jobs have been openly fostered in the shape of illegal legislation, land grants to railway schemers, grants of State bonds as bonuses to steamship peculators and innumerable schemes for the benefit of the individual members of the Convention, it finally broke up in a row, and General Canby was forced to take possession of the ecords and papers to stop the scandal. Among the schemes for the making of individual fortunes and honors is the plan to divide the State into several "of more convenient size." This is simply a scheme to increase the num ber of officers and carpet-bag Senators and Re presentatives. Fortunately Congress is too near the end of the session to give heed to these petitions, and the resolutions passed by the Convention will go into the waste basket of Congressional jobs. So let it be. General Grant will take care of the needful remaining

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL DISASTER .- It will be een by a telegram from Trieste, pablished in nother part of the paper, that a terrible disaster occurred to the Austrian frigate Radetsky while cruising in the Adriatic. An explosion took place in the powder magazine, causing a complete wreck of the vessel and a frightful lose of life. We have not yet any particulars as to the cause of the explosion or details of the wreck and lives lost.

The Pulpit Through the Prom.

Some of our contemporaries have com leasantly, seriously and in various other ways on the religious disposition of the HERALD and on the vast amount of religious intelligence we spread before the public every week, especially on Sundays and Mondays. It is the duty of great newspaper to notice everything of interest to or for the welfare of the community and religion involves mighty interests, bo The in this world and in the next. so-called religious press is too sectarian, slow and prosy, and therefore we have made a specialty of this matter on certain days of the week for the benefit of our readers. It will be seen that our report to-day of the sermons delivered in this city and the surrounding country on yesterday is very full, varied and suitable to all tastes. Besides, there is this great advantage in it, that we give the pith and subtance of the sermons and as little of the chaff as possible, which is a saving of time and an

mportant consideration in this busy age. The theme of the preachers yesterday had eference generally to the season of Lent and the necessity at this solemn period of the year or a retrospective view of past evil-doing and reform for the future. This was particularly appropriate to the metropolis, where dissipaion runs riot, where thirty theatres and other places of amusement are in full blast, in spite of Lent, and where the leg spectacles and 'Black Crook" dramas grow more rampant than ever. This latter subject, however, the preachers touch lightly and tenderly. This rould be a capital theme for the country divines; for some of them have quietly taken peep when in the city and know all about these spectacles, and it would afford an excellent opportunity to pitch into this modern Babylon.

The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral and at St. Peter's church, Barclay street, were characterized by the impressive solemnity peculiar to the Catholic Church and by fine nusic. At the latter Dr. Connelly, the Archbishop of Halifax, preached an able sermon on the transfiguration, which was peculiarly adapted to the season and to the love of Catho lies for whatever is marvellous and splendid The Rev. Dr. Chapin was eloquent on the subject of miracles and the power of God both to work them and to forgive sins, taking for his text the incident of Christ telling the man sick of palsy to take up his bed and walk. He argued against the sceptics and materialists, and maintained that the moment men believe in God ruling nature and moral nature they must believe in miracles. Bishop Snow held forth at the Chapel of the University again on the Approach of the Judgment Day, and went extensively into history and prophecy to show that the time is at hand. Looking at the wonderful developments of the age, we were disposed to think the millennium is approaching but Bishop Snow sticks to the coming judgment. The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, at St George's church, deplored the want of faith and piety and the apathy of professing Christians to their duties and a future state. The Rev. Dr. Holme preached the Trinity Baptist church, on the life and character of George Washington. He took the appropriate text, "The righteous will be held in everlasting remembrance." Of course he spoke in enthusiastic terms of Washington, and he made his discourse particularly interesting by historical reminiscences and parallels. From the other churches in the city and those from the many places both near and far off from which notices of sermons are given all went along smoothly enough and much in the usual style. But from Washington it appears there was quite a scene during the performance of service in the National theatre. This place amusement has been devoted to the cancan lately, and some of the religious people thought it should be taken away from the Devil one day in the week at least. A Mr. Sharman, an Englishman, preached, and in the course of his discourse had the bad taste, or indecency, to attack President Johnson, which caused a row and a good deal of hissing. So it seems Satan would not, after all, be exorcised from his own ground. Altogether we spread before our readers such a mass and variety of religious matter to-day that all ought to be suited, and especially the preachers and our pious contemporaries.

Tur Larrer Montrication -The latest shape of proposed constitutional amendment on suffrage is that adopted by the House on Saturday last-yeas 140, nays 33-namely, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote and bold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed or previous condition of servitude." This second to be enough and will probably satisfy the "carpetbaggers" of the Senate. Nous verrons.

DARIEN TREATY LAND GRANTS. - The Darien treaty recently negotiated by Mr. Cushing provides for the laying off of all the lands in strip ten miles wide on each side of the Darien canal, and the assignment of alternate section to the United States and to Colombia. The mmense expenditures on the isthmus which will be required in the construction of the canal will make these lands worth millions of dollars, and this in itself will constitute a sufficient benefit to the petty and incompetent gov nment of Colombia for the concession of the right of way. We therefore call upon the enate to strike out of the Darien treaty the stipulation that the canal tolls shall be augnented one-third for the exclusive benefit the Bogota government. No such tax on the commerce of the world should be established at the toll gates of the American isthmus.

WANTED-From Dana, the Cabinet-maker, his latest Cabinet for General Grant. He has not given us a new Cabinet for a week. "It will never do to give it up so."

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON NEW TACK .- The Secretary of the Treasury . in directing the solicitor of that department to rosecute the pilots of the Ohio river steamers United States and America for manslaughter in connection with the loss of life by the recent collision between those steamers, seems to be on an entirely new tack. But inasmuch as the Secretary is charged with the general superviion, not only of the fiscal transactions of overnment, but also of the execution of the aws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States on the high seas, on our coasts and on our inland waters, the case is

clearly within his rovince. It is fully time that the government of the United States should protect human life against the fearful destruction to which it is culpably exposed on the steamers of our Western rivers and lakes. The murderous carelessness of railway conductors, no less than that of steamboat might well be checked and punished by the strong arm of the United States govern

IN TOWN FOR A FEW DAYS-A lot of fellows of the Albany lobby. When they go back we may look out for a new catalogue of street railroads and other city jobs. These lobby men in coming down to New York combine ousiness with pleasure, and the State pays for

American Citizens and Interests in Cuba. A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives on Friday by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, directing the Secretary of State to take immediate measures to ascertain the cause of the arrest and incarceration of a citien of the United States by order of the Captain General of Cuba, which was immedistely adopted by the House. We would uggest to Mr. Kelley that he introduce a resoution covering a broader ground, and that the Secretary of State be directed to inform the House if any and what steps have been taken to protect the large number of American citizens now resident in Cuba. In a recent case Mr. Seward has limited himself to asking for a fair trial of our official employés arrested in Havana.

This is mere mockery. We know what a 'fair trial" of an American citizen in Cuba means in a time of public excitement like that which now exists there. It is incarceration in the solitude of a dungeon; it is prohibition of communication with friends or counsel; it is a denial of all the rights stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain; it is trial by a nilitary commission in a time of great public excitement; it is testimony without permis to confront the witnesses; it is sentence without a hearing, and penal servitude without an appeal. The case of Mr. Thrasher, in 1851, is case exactly in point. He was tried for treason to a government of which he was not a subject; was sentenced by a military commission because he was proven by unknown and unseen witnesses "to be anti-sympathetic" to the Queen of Spain, and was consigned by General Concha to the genial clime of a Spanish penal settlement on the coast of Africa. This same General Concha afterwards stated to the American Minister in Madrid that Thrasher's case was the most difficult subject he had met during his administration in Cuba for he had violated no law. We hope Mr. Kelley will take this subject up again and impress upon our diplomatically dull Secretary of State that this country wants something more than a Spanish "fair trial" by a colonial government engaged in a life or death struggle And while Mr. Kelley is about it we would

call his attention to the correspondence (published in Saturday's HERALD) between th respectable constituents of his, Samuel and William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Secretary Seward. These gentlemen state that their importations from Cuba pay one-fourth of all the luties collected in the Quaker City. To protect the immense values they have afloat and ashore in Cuba they ask that the Admiral be advised by telegraph or otherwise. Mr. Seward replies that he had conferred with Secretary Welles, who tells him that one half of the vessels of Admiral Hoff's squadron are in Cuban waters. This most lame and impotent conclusion is practically a denial of protection. If Daddy Welles or Mr. Seward and read the special despatches of the HERALD they would have known that the application had been made to Admiral Hoff before it was sent to the circumlocution office in Washington, and the official reply was the simple word "impossible."

ibility of protection arises t This in the fact that neither our astute Secretary of State nor our young and lively Secretary of the Navy have had the vivacity to conceive that a time of peril to thousands of American citizens and millions of American property requires something more than one-half of the ships of a squadron assigned to a time of peace and pleasure cruising. The home squadron, in view of the many and urgent calls upon it at this moment in Cuban waters, should be immediately doubled in its number of ships, and Admiral Hoff should be empowered with the broadest latitude of action. Will Mr. Kelley see that this is done? Oh, for an Admiral Porter in the Navy Department!

UNDER DEBATE-The Tenure of Office law in the Senate on Saturday last, with some indications of the success of Butler's repeal. But the time is short and the result is very dubious. Let the friends of the repeal keep it op, or it goes under.

Reverdy Johnson's Alabama Trenty-E Comments on Its Rejection.

Various comments were elicited from the London press on Saturday morning by the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty recently concluded between Lord Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson for the settlement of the Alabama claims. One journal said that this treaty has testified the amity of England, and that its failure does not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries. but will rather serve as a warning in arranging the points of a new convention. Another regrets the rejection of the convention after the protracted and laborious negotiations, adding that the advances for a new treaty must come from the United States—that England is now unfettered from concessions and will only treat hereafter on terms of absolute equality. A third journal regrets the rejection of the treaty only on account of the delay it will ocasion in the restoration of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

After all there need be no trouble in the matter. All that the people of the United States will ask of our next President Grantand this they certainly expect of him-will be that he shall "send in the little bill," with the pertinent inquiry whether it is to be paid or protested. "This, and nothing more," in the style of General Jackson's memorable missive to Louis Philippe. It may be well, however, for us to remind Mr. Gladstone that, in addition to the mere money question, there is involved in the case a little question of principle which he will also have to meet. If he does not entirely comprehend it his friend John | made on our part to effect it.

Bright may, perhaps, enlighten him on the subject. John Bright, as a peace man, may suggest some easy but indispensable way of settling the whole difficulty in accordance with Grant's motto-"Let us have peace."

Logal Tenders-Decision of the Supreme

There has been a great deal of hair-splitting

and unnecessary multiplication of words in the press upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on coin contracts. The plain language and whole scope of that decision are ased upon the intent of a contract and in the affirmation that both coin and United States notes are a legal tender; that is to say, where con tracts have been made providing for payment in coin, whether before or since the act was passed making United States notes a legal tender, coin payment can be enforced, and where no contract for payment in coin has been or may be specifically made United States notes are a legal and sufficient tender. So there are two kinds of lawful money and legal tenders—the coined money of the United States and the greenbacks. The latter is in all cases a legal tender when contracts do not provide for payment in coin, no matter when made; but all contracts requiring in specific terms the payment of coin, whether made before or since the Legal Tender act was passed, can be enforced according to the terms. This is the sum and substance of the decision and settles the question of coin contracts.

The court only decided upon the law of the case and did not enter into the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act authorizing the issue of United States notes. We know not whether the broad question of the constitutionality of the act will ever come up fairly or be decided upon by the Supreme Court; but if it should there need not be any fear that the decision would be such as to undo the work of the government and throw the whole country into confusion. There is a law of necessity before which even the highest courts bow. Before this doubtful questions of constitutional law or nice technic way. The people may rest perfectly easy, therefore, with regard to the legal tender question since this decision of the court on coin contracts. Nor need there be any confusion of ideas or trouble about having two kinds of money or legal tenders. We have always had two kinds of money-paper and specie. So has England, and so have all great commercial nations. Indeed, it is impossible to do without paper money in some form or other. There is not specie enough in the world to do a fifth part of the business, to say nothing of the greater convenience of using or handling paper representatives of value. The decision of the Supreme Court may prove valuable in facilitating coin transactions in business and in tending to bring the country nearer to a specie basis. That ought to be sufficient for the present, and the less Congress does with the currency the better. The operation of natural laws and of individual action in the matter of contracts and trade will regulate the currency and bring us to specie payments as soon as they can be safely reached without creating a revulsion or disturbance in the values and business of the country.

Washington's Birthday.

This day being the anniversary of Washington will be celebrated with the honors of a public holiday. All the courts and public offices, the banks and the several stock boards will be closed, and business in the city will be generally suspended, and religious services will be held in most of the churches, especially the Episcopalian. At Trinity, in the course of the exercises, which will be very imposing, Washington's Farewell Address will be read by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, and at the close of the readings, prayers, hymns and anthems a number of popular airs will be performed on the Trinity chimes, proclaiming to the bulls and bears of Wall street a special day of rest. The Common Council have appropriated twenty thouaand dollars for the celebration : but whether the money is to be expended in parades or fireworks not called for by any resolution, or in the tea room, or in some other way, we cannot tell. Let it suffice that if the money has been appropriated it will be taken from the treasury, and that if it goes to the cause of charity let us remember that "charity covers a multitude of sins," and let us be thankful that the appropriation was not forty, fifty or a hundred thousand. Dr. Johnson said that patriotism was the last refuge of the common scoundrels, but he was an old humbug.

The Reception of the Foreign Ministers by the Japanese Mikade.

Our latest advices from Japan show that a nost cordial understanding exists between the Mikado and the representatives of foreign governments at that court. It is thus evident that the Japanese are feeling the impulse of the age and desire to be foremost among the Asiatic nations to seize upon the advantages which the more civilized world is about to present to the Eastern Asiatic coast. Hitherto the flow of trade in the history of the world has been westward; now there is every indication that it is to turn to the eastward, so far as the greater part of the Asiatic exports are conperned. In view of this it becomes of moment for Japan to consider her geographical position with reference to this coming trade, and seize upon the advantages which she possesses to assist in its distribution—in fact, aid in the transportation of Asiatic products to the coast of California and to the Isthmus of Darien. Japan, to the future commerce of the Pacific, occupies much the same position that Great Britain does to the trade of the Atlantic. Great Britain and Japan flank the Eastern Continent-one on the west, the other on the east. Therefore let the Japanese prepare for the rôle they are destined to play; for the Pacific Ocean will throw the smaller trade of the Atlantic into the background as, comparatively, a pigmy effort of the past.

We cannot cultivate too extensively the apparently friendly feeling of Japan to draw closer to us in her commercial relations, and there, as elsewhere, our very best and ablest men should be sent to watch over our interests; for much of our future growth in that direction will depend upon the ability with which our affairs are managed. If the foundations are broad we shall have room for a vast structure; if they are narrow they will require constant tearing down and rebuilding. With Japan and China we want the most cordial understanding, and every effort should be